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**TIME-TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS**

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.00	"
9.00	to 10.00	"
10.00	to 11.00	"
11.00	to 12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.00	to 2.00	"
2.00	to 3.00	"
3.00	to 4.00	"
4.00	to 5.00	"
5.00	to 6.00	"
6.00	to 7.00	"

**NIGHT CARS**

8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

**SATURDAYS**

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 noon	"
11.30	to 12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.30	to 2.00	"
2.00	to 3.00	"
3.00	to 4.00	"
4.00	to 5.00	"
5.00	to 6.00	"
6.00	to 7.00	"

**NIGHT CARS**

8.50 p.m.	to 9.30 p.m.	10 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	11.45 p.m.

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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques  
or Componders Order representing Bank  
Notes.

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## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

**DOWN TRAINS.**

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express
CANTON (at 11.30 a.m.)	7.00	7.15	7.30	8.00	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.30
Shek Lung	7.10	7.25	7.40	8.10	8.25	8.40	9.10	9.25	9.40
Shum Chun	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.35	9.50
Shing Shui	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00
Tai Po	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.40	9.55	10.10
Tai Po Market	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.50	10.05	10.20
Tai Po Station	8.00	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.30
Tai Po Tunnel	8.10	8.25	8.40	9.10	9.25	9.40	10.10	10.25	10.40
Shing Shui	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.20	10.35	10.50
Shum Chun	8.30	8.45	8.60	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00
Shek Lung	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.40	10.55	11.10
KOWLOON	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.50	11.05	11.20

**UP TRAINS.**

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express
Shek Lung	9.00	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.30
Shum Chun	9.10	9.25	9.40	10.10	10.25	10.40	11.10	11.25	11.40
Shing Shui	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.20	11.35	11.50
Tai Po	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00
Tai Po Market	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.40	11.55	12.10
Tai Po Station	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.50	12.05	12.20
Tai Po Tunnel	10.00	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.15	12.30
Shing Shui	10.10	10.25	10.40	11.10	11.25	11.40	12.10	12.25	12.40
Shum Chun	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.20	12.35	12.50
Shek Lung	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.30	12.45	13.00
KOWLOON	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.40	12.55	13.10

\* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice  
being given to the guard.

**NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.**

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the services mentioned in this  
table will connect with the trains as shown.

**SHEK LUNG KOK BRANCH.**

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express
Shek Lung	9.00	9.15	9.30
Shum Chun	9.10	9.25	9.40
Shing Shui	9.20	9.35	9.50
Tai Po	9.30	9.45	10.00
Tai Po Market	9.40	9.55	10.10
Tai Po Station	9.50	10.05	10.20
Tai Po Tunnel	10.00	10.15	10.30
Shing Shui	10.10	10.25	10.40
Shum Chun	10.20	10.35	10.50
Shek Lung	10.30	10.45	11.00
KOWLOON	10.40	10.55	11.10

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Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 100 tons Gantry Crane.

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Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 10 "

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## MACAO EXTRADITION CASE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

The Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), continued the hearing of the application, yesterday, in which Kong Chi-fen applied that the rule nisi granted for a writ of *habeas corpus* be made absolute.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C. (Attorney-General) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Elton Potter represented the applicant.

The applicant, it appeared, escaped from gaol at Macao and came to Hongkong, where he was subsequently discovered by the Macao authorities. An application was then made for his extradition, and the case came up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, and was followed by an application by the fugitive to the Chief Justice for a rule nisi. This was granted some weeks ago, and the plaintiff is now asking that the rule nisi be made absolute.

Mr. Potter dealing with the point of repugnancy raised by the Attorney-General on the previous day, said that repugnancy meant "repugnant to the express provisions of the Home Act."

Mr. Justice Gompertz asked whether there were any cases on repugnancy.

Mr. Potter replied that Maxwell dealt with it on page 268; in Maxwell the case was one in which there were two English Acts, and it had to be decided whether one was repugnant or not. One would have thought that Maxwell would have dealt with the Colonial Extradition Act, but he had not done so. Mr. Potter read from Maxwell that the Legislature did not intend to keep contradictory enactments on the Statute-book. Their Lordships would see, if they turned to the Macao Ordinance, on page 245 of the Ordinance, a footnote giving the date of the Treaty with Portugal and the date of the Order in Council.

The Chief Justice: That is another of the flourishes of Sir Francis Pigott?

Mr. Potter: I am told that it was Mr. Alabaster's.

The Chief Justice observed that he thought it had been put in by the editor, Mr. Alabaster.

Mr. Potter said that it showed that it had been brought to the notice of the Legislature that the Treaty with Portugal was still in existence.

The Chief Justice said it was put in by the editor, and that the Legislature had probably never seen the note at all.

Mr. Potter replied that the book was sanctioned in its entirety by the Legislative Council. In any case, such an argument, said Mr. Potter, was only beating the air. A Colony which passed an Ordinance did not forget that it passed it. The Court would appreciate the point that an Ordinance might be repugnant in one part and not in another. There was an excellent example of this which he wished to bring to their notice. In Section 10 of the Ordinance it is expressly provided that a fugitive should not have the right to claim his discharge on the ground that he was a political offender, whereas the Extradition Act provided that he shall have the right to do so. There could not be a better example of repugnancy. The Extradition Act was silent on the remedies which a fugitive would have after he had been committed, and left him to any remedy he wished.

Mr. Justice Gompertz reminded counsel that the Act gave him the right to be informed that he had a right to ask for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Potter agreed, adding that whereas he had a right to be informed of his right, it did not confer on him the right to a *habeas corpus*.

Continuing, Mr. Potter asked how it could be said that a super-added right by a local Ordinance was repugnant to any provision in the Act. The Ordinance was in existence before and after the Extradition Act. It was framed on the Extradition Act. No Attorney-General would have drawn up an Extradition Ordinance without making reference to the Act. It had to be remembered that that Extradition Act was in force in the Colony in respect of any Treaty which might be ratified by the Home Government.

For instance, the Treaty with France was signed in 1878. The Extradition Act which was in force in this Colony at that time applied to France, as well as to the Colony.

The Chief Justice observed that the Macao Extradition Ordinance, being subsequent to the Act would not have been enacted if it was repugnant.

Mr. Potter said that was exactly so. The only law in force with regard to extradition to foreign possessions was the Extradition Act after the treaty was signed.

The Macao Extradition Ordinance

was based on the Extradition Act in every particular except in regard to political offences. Why it did not include political offences no one knew, but no doubt the Legislature, when drafting the Ordinance, had very good reason for not including political offences. Counsel went on to show, by reading extracts from the Macao Extradition Ordinance, that it was based on the Act. It was not conceivable that the Attorney-General of that time could have forgotten the Act when drafting the Ordinance.

Mr. Justice Gompertz agreed. Probably the Attorney-General had taken the Act, marked certain paragraphs, and asked his clerk to type them out.

Mr. Potter proceeded to point out that as a matter of fact the Attorney-General had said that in a case of desertion a warrant was taken in Hongkong under this Ordinance. It was plain that the Legislature had not forgotten the question of extradition because, so recently as 1917, an alteration had been made in the extradition laws with the Malay States, and, he believed, also with British Borneo.

The Chief Justice observed that Mr. Potter was entitled to call the attention of the Court to Section 19 of the Ordinance, which gave the Governor-in-Council the right to repeal so much of the Ordinance as was repugnant to the Act. Section 6 of the Ordinance gave the prisoner a right which Section 10 had taken away from him as regards Macao.

Mr. Potter said that the Extradition Act gave him back that right. Continuing, he said that there was nothing repugnant in the Ordinance because it purported to give a super-added right of appeal to a fugitive offender. Maxwell said that an Ordinance could not be treated as repugnant unless it was inevitable. The Attorney-General had said that the Act was a complete code of law. Up to a certain point, it was—till the fugitive had been committed by a Magistrate. The Home Act did not say that a prisoner's only right was a *habeas corpus*. For instance, there was no rule to preventing prisoner proceeding by way of a *mandamus* against a Magistrate to compel him to do his duty. The prisoner was entitled to every right he had under Common Law unless that right was taken away by Act of Parliament. He did not ask that the Home Act should be super-added by the local Ordinance. He asked for his additional rights under the local Ordinance, there being nothing in this Home Act which said he was not to have those rights. The local Ordinance must be read together with the Home Act. The Court would have to find, if they were giving a decision against him, that the Home Act said that the prisoner had no right except that of *habeas corpus*. This, he submitted, could not be read into the Act, which did not say that the prisoner's only right would be that of *habeas corpus*.

Dealing with the Treaty, Mr. Potter went on to say that the Attorney-General admitted that effect must be given to any limitation in the Treaty. Mr. Potter read paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Treaty, and said that the plain meaning of that paragraph was that surrender should only be made in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in the Colony. The Attorney-General said that the laws for the time being in force referred to the Home Extradition Act. This was absolutely impossible, because the Extradition Act was put into force, as a matter of course, the moment a Treaty was signed.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: At the same time, or one or two years later as in the present instance.

Mr. Potter agreed. It was clear, he said, that, according to that paragraph, the surrender of fugitive prisoners was to be made in accordance with the Common Law in the Colony. The conditions in the Colonies were so different that the laws must be different. The paragraph could not refer to the Home Extradition Act because the application of the Act was a matter of common form.

Mr. Justice Gompertz asked whether Mr. Potter's contention was that the Ordinance ousted the Act.

Mr. Potter said that the Act and the present local laws must be dovetailed together. He proceeded to point out how remarkable it was that, after the Treaty had been made, the Government had not exercised its right to repeal the Ordinance or part of it. He did not know what the Attorney-General would say on this question, but he contended that the Government knew about their own Ordinance. If, as the Attorney-General had said, a warrant had been applied for under the Ordinance some time ago, whoever had applied for that warrant—either the Hongkong or the Macao authorities—must have known that the Macao Extradition Ordinance was in force.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

## JAPAN AND THE ARMISTICE

The Secretary of State for War received the following message from the Japanese Minister for War:—

"Having been apprised of the signing of the armistice with Germany, the last of our four enemies which have one after another fallen crushed before the Allied arms, and being convinced that a glorious peace will very soon be ushered in, I wish to express to you and through you to the British Army the heartfelt congratulations on behalf of myself and the Japanese army. The great sacrifices and endeavours of the British nation and the unswerving valour of your officers and men during more than four years, have been most essential to the brilliant triumph which has just been achieved. For this supreme honour I beg to assure you of the high respect of the Japanese army, which is sincerely proud to be in alliance with the tenacious and powerful Army of the British Empire."

Viscount Milner replied in the following terms:—

I deeply appreciate the friendly courtesy which prompted your Excellency to instruct General Tanaka personally to deliver to me the cordial message which I had the pleasure of receiving at his hands yesterday. His generous terms will make an instant appeal to the hearts of British troops in all theatres of war. On behalf of the British Army I beg your Excellency to accept my warmest thanks for your very kind words, and permit me to offer my respectful salutations to the gallant Imperial Japanese army. The triumph of our common cause cannot but strengthen the ties of long-standing friendship and alliance between our two countries."

## SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund acknowledges gratefully the following monthly subscriptions for the period ended 14th instant:

"W. C. F."	\$300
Staff, R.E.T.C.	16
A. H. C.	10
W. Brown	5
R. Bellios	5
A. & P. M.	20
C. Thorne	10
Meares, Donnelly & Whyte	10
W. J. D.	5
Ken	5
R. E.	25
M. S.	10
A. G. Gordon	10
	\$331

## A YEAR'S WAR EXPENDITURE IN GOLD.

In the endeavour to give the public some idea of the stupendous nature of Britain's war effort, Mr. Alfred Milnes, lecturing at the National Liberal Club, on "The Foundations of Reconstruction," said that 23,886 tons of 22 carat gold would be required to discharge the war expenditure for the year 1918.

The Attorney-General stated that he did not know whether the warrant was ever issued; it might have been refused.

Mr. Potter said that the Court had to decide whether the Ordinance was null and void or not. It had to be remembered that the Government had not exercised its right to repeal the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter went on to say that the Treaty was subject to the local Ordinance. What, then, was the local law? There was no question that the Treaty was enforced in the Colony to the extent allowed by the local Ordinance.

Mr. Justice Gompertz thought the Treaty was only in force as far as it was not repugnant to the local Ordinance.

Mr. Potter said that Article 17 of the Treaty dealt only with the Colony. The relations between this Colony and Macao had always been somewhat peculiar and delicate. Macao, being next to China, the extradition of Chinese from the Colony to Macao would always be a little delicate. He had been told that originally our plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Parkes, had resigned in Macao.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: He had to (Laughter).

Mr. Potter said he hoped that he was not unduly optimistic with regard to his reading of the Treaty, but his next point concerned the fourth paragraph, which said, in effect, that if the Colonies had to already made arrangements with regard to local extradition laws they had better make them themselves. On that paragraph, said Mr. Potter, there was no answer to his case. Though the Act of 1891 was made before the Treaty it only applied in this Colony in 1894, two years after the Treaty was signed. He did not think the Court should rule that the Macao Extradition Ordinance did not come under paragraph 4 of the Treaty.

The Attorney-General had said because the Ordinance was passed in 1881 it could not come under the Treaty. He (Mr. Potter) contended that it did come under the Treaty. Supposing that in 1893 an application had been made for extradition to Macao—could the prisoner be heard to say that the Ordinance was not in good force and effect?

Mr. Potter emphasised that within the meaning of paragraph 4 of the Treaty the Ordinance of 1881 could only be deemed to be within the meaning of the Treaty after the making of the Treaty with Portugal. The Governor did not exercise his right to repeal the Ordinance because the Ordinance was to remain in the Colony as the law for extradition between Macao and this Colony. The local extradition laws were the outcome of diplomatic arrangements and that was why the Ordinance was left on the Statute-book, and not repealed by the Government. He submitted that on both his points he should be granted his request.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday, the Chief Justice intimating that if the Court wished to hear further argument, Counsel would be called upon to speak.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1919.

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## QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The report of work done during November and December is as follows:—

CITY HALL WORK PARTY. (Under Mrs. Stabb.)

November.—147 pairs of pyjamas, 132 bed-jackets, 40 scrubbers, 24 reversible bed-jackets, 44 dozen handkerchiefs, 38 small pillows, 103 food covers, 40 tray cloths, 7 pairs of bed boots, 4 pneumonia jackets, 21 shrouds, 97 vests, 78 shirts, 164 pairs of surgical socks, 10 abdominal bandages, 6 mops, 48 eye bandages, 6 mosquito nets, 186 pairs knee caps, 138 pairs socks, 33 muffers and 36 caps.

December.—139 pairs of pyjamas, 277 pairs of pants, 158 shirts, 384 vests, 634 dozen handkerchiefs, 8 reversible bed-jackets, 253 bed-jackets, 1 pair of bed socks, 5 pairs of surgical socks, 71 abdominal bandages, 8 mops, 268 food covers, 72 scrubbers, 108 small pillows, 37 pillow cases, 3 sheets, 2 draw-sheets, 1 shroud, 16 woolen caps, 24 dozen bandages and 1 night shirt.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY. (Under Mrs. Macdonald.)

November.—(To Vladivostok) 228 shirts, 65 pairs pants, 64 pairs knee-caps, 62 pairs socks, 17 helmets, 5 muffers, 2 caps, 2 trench sweaters, 5 vests, 281 handkerchiefs, 48 tooth brushes, 48 tin tooth paste, 48 cakes soap, 1 case of warm clothing for refugees; (to Egypt) 28 ascotera belts, 19 vests, 32 dozen food covers, 18 scrubbers, 78 towels, 6 silk shirts and 6 pairs silk pants.

December.—169 shirts, 125 pairs pants, 48 pairs knee-caps, 45 pairs socks, 3 trench sweaters, 9 muffers, 13 helmets and caps, 4 pairs gloves and 18 dozen handkerchiefs.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE. (Under Miss Lourie.)

November.—3 pairs socks, 5 pairs knee-caps, 10 helmets, 3 muffers, 1 trench sweaters, 102 food covers, 132 khaki handkerchiefs, 14 hospital squares, 15 knitted scrubbers, 6 anti vermin shirts, 5 anti vermin drawers, 600 ajonge swabs and 1,296 rolled bandages.

December.—22 pairs bed-socks, 5 pairs socks, 19 muffers, 3 sweaters, 5 pairs knee-caps, 72 food covers, 300 khaki handkerchiefs, 16 knitted scrubbers, 672 rolled bandages and 640 sponge swabs.

U.S.R.C. (Under Mrs. Keigwin.)

November.—300 roller bandages, 3 pairs operation stockings, 12 wool caps, 1 pair socks, 5 balalaeva helmets, and 8 scrubbers.

Peak Club. (Under Mrs. Sutherland.)

November.—330 roller bandages, 216 gauze swabs, 120 shell swabs, and 34 many-tail bandages.

December.—102 roller bandages, 30 many-tail bandages, 42 shell swabs, 164 gauze swabs and 1 pneumonia jacket.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE. (Under Mrs. Jordan.)

November.—364 rolled bandages, 14 eye bandages, 30 triangular bandages, 4 head bandages, 100 swabs, 24 swabs, 5 shirts and 1 pair surgical stockings.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY. (Under Mrs. Robinson.)

November.—49 shirts, 1 muffer, 18 socks, 12 dozen handkerchiefs, 69 scrubbers, 6 pyjamas, 8 vests, 66 milk covers, 4 knee-caps, 600 swabs, 1,248 rolled bandages and 5 mops.

## COST OF THE WAR IN MONEY.

\$30,000,000,000.

How much has the war cost? This appears a simple question, but the answer is complicated by the large number of cross-loans from one country to another, such as those granted by Great Britain to the Dominions, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, by America to her various Allies and by Germany to her benighted partners in misfortune.

Without making allowance for these complex arrangements, we may assume that the cost of war to date as financed by each nation is as follows:—

ALLIES.	
Great Britain	£ 8,000,000,000
France	4,000,000,000
America	3,000,000,000
Italy	2,000,000,000
Japan, Belgium, Serbia, etc.	750,000,000
Russia	2,000,000,000
Total Allied cost	£19,750,000,000

QUADRUPLES.	
Germany	£ 7,500,000,000
Austria	2,250,000,000
Bulgaria and Turkey	600,000,000

Total enemy cost £10,350,000,000

Grand total £30,000,000,000.

While it appears from these sums that the Allies have spent nearly double as much as their opponents, the figures do not indicate the true burden which each side has to bear. Great Britain and her Allies, for instance, have made certain allowances for dependants and refugees, while Germany has not. The German figures, moreover, do not include the enormous sums which the Confederate States have to finance, and will have to meet for many years to come. Germany, again, is used up, and "renewal" will require the expenditure of millions of millions.

The Allied balance-sheet, on the other hand, is debited with every day's waste or anticipated, and a great deal of this is "recoverable." Thus, when the final figures come to be audited, it will probably be found that the Allies have spent less than £15,000,000,000 to defeat Militarism, while the Germans have wasted more than this sum in the worship of their false gods.



## RED CROSS WORK IN SIBERIA

## THE ATROCITIES OF THE BOLSHEVIK ELEMENT.

## AN INTERESTING LECTURE

Major Castle, who paid a flying visit to the Colony from Siberia, delivered an interesting address, yesterday morning, at the Hongkong Hotel, on "Red Cross Work in Siberia." Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the U.S.A. presided over a fairly large attendance.

Mr. Anderson, in introducing the lecturer, said that Major Castle had been in Siberia and had seen the other end of the work that we have been doing in this Colony. There was a disposition among the Red Cross workers here, both American and British, to stop a little too soon. They had experienced great difficulty in getting definite information as to what was required and as to the sort of work that was proceeding at the other end. There was great need for assistance, and those who were here were able to help in a measure, at least. They therefore asked the lecturer to give them information which would enable them to know what help was most needed in Siberia.

Major Castle said that it was impossible to give a view of the situation in Russia at the present moment. That country was considerably larger than the United States, and the only means of communication was the trans-Siberian Railway, which at one time was reasonably efficient. It actually took at one particular place 155 officials to perform the work which 15 officials did in one of the States in America. The system there was pretty well broken down. The people were neither hostile nor friendly. The roads were difficult for transport purposes, owing to the fact that the employees were not paid anywhere. When the Mission went to Siberia in July of last year it was controlled by the Bolshevik element. It was stated that there were two factions in Russia, namely, the Monarchists and the Bolsheviks. That was not so. Some people in America were silly enough to believe that the Bolsheviks represented democracy. There was nothing democratic about the Bolsheviks. They believed that the proletariat classes should not have a vote, they believed in high wages with little work. They were really murderers, anarchists, and hundreds of other unmentionable things. They did not represent anything decent or good in Russia. The majority of the people, however, were very radical in their views. They seemed rather to favour the Bolsheviks because they had a little more freedom than before. There were a number of people who did not agree with the Bolshevik programme, and these people got together and formed the present Russian Government under Admiral Kolchak, who was pulling together the crowd in Siberia, and there was every possibility of a decent Government being formed. After all, the main relief had to come from the Russian people themselves and not from any outside Government. He thought there was growing evidence among the Russian people of a desire to meet the great need of their country and to rebuild it.

Some people were not in sympathy with Russia and apt to blame her for her defeat. They must remember, however, that she lost 9 millions of men in the war, which was more than any of the other Allied nations. They were people who in 1915 stood up for the Allies and made it possible, by their great defence and advance, for Gt. Britain to raise her big Army and for France to save herself. The Russian people saved the situation in 1915, and it was due to their defence that the collapse of Germany came very much sooner than was expected. Therefore they all owed something to Russia. The Allies had asked themselves, "What can we do for her?" The situation of the Russian people was not only the problem of their own Government but that of the Allied Government as well, so the Allied Governments started to do what they could for the Russians, although relief might have come late.

In Siberia, the situation in July was that the Bolshevik element over-ran the country to a considerable extent. The Austrian and German prisoners there were supposed to be a strong force and they joined the Bolsheviks. Everything seemed to go the way the Germans wanted, and the Allies thought it time to intervene. The country might pull itself together if the Germans were not there. It was advisable to send a military force,

and economically it was considered necessary to rush the troops there, and that had proved a good plan. The Red Cross organisation, the Y.M.C.A. and the War Trade Board went to relieve the Russians. The War Trade Board was at present selling American goods all over Siberia at cheap prices. The work of the various organisations, aided by the necessary military forces, did a great deal of good in putting down the Bolsheviks.

They would have read in the morning papers that the Bolsheviks were sending emissaries to China, India, and Turkey to spread their atrocious tenets. That was what they were trying to do everywhere. They were the sort of thing called "the hidden hand."

When the organisations to which he had referred went to Siberia in July the Czechs were being badly treated in Vladivostok. The Bolsheviks gave them permission to go across the Urals and fight on the Western Front for the Allies, as they desired, but when a few thousands had left the Bolsheviks changed their minds. The Czechs were then driven to Western and Eastern Siberia, and the Bolsheviks told them that they could not be transported. Then the Czechs' spirit began to rise, and they gathered a force together in Siberia, but the entire force of Bolsheviks quelled the movements. There was a great opportunity for relief work, in a country in which the same people were warring with each other and shedding one another's blood. The Czechs crossed over the Ural mountains while the rest remained at Vladivostok. That was where the organisations had an opportunity. A hospital was opened in Vladivostok, called the Russian Island Hospital, containing 300 beds. Another refugee hospital, also, was opened in Vladivostok containing 300 beds. The Russian and other soldiers, also, the soldiers of the Allied nations were tended at that hospital. At Harbin there was a little hospital, which was not much used; at Bukkedno there was a hospital containing 250 beds; at Omsk, one with 500 beds; and at Yunnan another with 300 beds. Many of the hospitals were a long way from the Western Front, but there were a few hospitals to which the wounded were sent to from Europe. There was a great need for gauze dressings. To give any adequate aid to Russian hospitals was impossible unless they had larger supplies. They hoped, however, to be able to do it, although the refugee situation was deplorable. He was under the impression that an army of two million people of different nationalities had been driven across the Ural mountains, by the murders of the Bolsheviks, into Siberia in the hope of finding relief there. One Armenian told him that out of 500,000 persons who crossed the Urals, nearly half were murdered. This man lost his wife and five children, who were murdered on the way. Refugees were filtering into Vladivostok at all times, and how they managed to escape could not be comprehended. The conditions in Western Siberia were better than in the East. The Government there seemed to be more sensible, but many were unable to get there owing to the bad railway system. In Omsk, the population was at one time 110,000, and was now estimated roughly at 600,000. About 200,000 of these had absolutely nothing. One could not live in from 40-50 degrees below zero without something to get under. In Ekaterinberg the proportion of refugees was much larger than elsewhere, and the people were simply walking about the streets, shelterless, and unprotected from the cold; they had neither clothes nor anything else. The food situation in Siberia was not so serious as the clothing question. If the Government would only assist in some way, instead of confiscating goods, the distribution of clothing would not be so difficult. There was no material to be obtained in Siberia itself. The little that remained was sold by the merchants at an enormous profit, and the poorer people could not afford to purchase. That was why the War Trade Board went over there and sold cheap clothing to the millions who were unable to buy in Russia itself. In Vladivostok they had big parks in which buildings have been erected to accommodate the refugees. The British and Americans had joined together in getting houses for the better classes who did not care to accept charity. The question was, "How are we going to meet the situation?" The real work there was refugee work, and wadded clothes and warm garments generally were necessary to save their lives. They did not want

articles like sweaters and socks, of which there was a surplus in the warehouses. There were altogether 100,000 sweaters and 750,000 pairs of socks sent in from America. Shanghai had forwarded a great deal of wadded clothes, and they wanted as much of that as possible. If they wished to meet the situation they would have to work very hard. They also needed plenty of surgical dressings to keep the hospitals going. The need of food was being spread through the propaganda work which British and Americans were carrying out. The French had also a representative, but it was not possible to expect much help from France considering their own situation. America and England were showing the people that there were nations who wanted to help Russia and not to grab her.

The speaker related one unfortunate incident to illustrate the situation in Siberia. A train-load of several hundreds of prisoners left Samara and had a thirty-eight days' journey before it reached Nikolsk. The men were put into small boxes containing 40 persons each, and they had to take turns in sleeping and sitting. The only means of ventilation was a little slit, two feet long and six inches broad. Hundreds of people died on the way and their bodies were thrown overboard. When the train reached its destination out of 2,100 persons, who started on the journey, 1,321 had died. The Red Cross organisation went to meet them, as there was the danger of typhus to combat. It took three days to get the train open, owing to official red-tape, and then one was able to see the people by means of a searchlight. In every compartment there were dead bodies. The sick people, numbering about 535, were taken to the nearest hospital for attention. The hospital contained 100 beds so that three-fourths of the refugees had to sleep on the floor. There were at first two cases of typhus, but subsequently it spread. There were, also, about 100 cases of dysentery. To-day typhus was raging all over the district. When the people were given garments, they always looked for the sign of the Red Cross, and when they visited the hospitals the sick people would call out "May the Lord Jesus bless you!" The Russian people appreciated the work and were very grateful, and as time went on their children's children would know the history of Red Cross work and live to bless it for their fathers' sakes. They were sending out typhus trains to combat the disease. The work was full of danger, but the workers were willing to face them. They were getting united in Siberia, and he believed the work was going to progress and that it would help to prove the real attitude of the Anglo-Saxon people towards the Russians. (Applause.)

In reply to questions, the lecturer said there was no Allied Red Cross organisation in Siberia, but there was the American Red Cross, while Mr. Ralphs and General Powell had assembled the British there under the British Patriotic League. This league was helping the soldiers and working in the barracks, while the American Red Cross was assisting the civilian population. The boxes which were dispatched from Hongkong and other places duly arrived. He thought it best that the boxes for refugees should be addressed to the American Red Cross. Sir Havilland de Saumarez said that the Shanghai boxes were addressed to the American Red Cross. The British Women's Work Association was at present concentrating on clothes for children. The American Red Cross unit in Shanghai was playing a large part in supplying warm garments and clothes for children. The lecturer stated that there were large godowns in Vladivostok at which the boxes, including those from the British, arrived. There was a great need for bed sheets, etc. Dressings were also necessary. He had brought a complete list of the things needed. If they could not obtain any other cloth in Hongkong, the best thing would be to continue making garments out of flannel, etc., although it was more expensive. Gauze bandages, also, were needed. A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, who left the Colony yesterday by the Nanking.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of receipts for the week ending 11th January is as follows:—

Receipts	Aggregate
For 1st week	113,580
For 2nd week	113,580
For 3rd week	113,580
For 4th week	113,580
For 5th week	113,580
For 6th week	113,580
For 7th week	113,580
For 8th week	113,580
For 9th week	113,580
For 10th week	113,580
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For 91st week	113,580
For 92nd week	113,580
For 93rd week	113,580
For 94th week	113,580
For 95th week	113,580
For 96th week	113,580
For 97th week	113,580
For 98th week	113,580
For 99th week	113,580
For 100th week	113,580

The approximate statement of receipts for the week ending 11th January is as follows:—

Receipts	Aggregate
For 1st week	113,580
For 2nd week	113,580
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For 55th week	113,580
For 56th week	113,580
For 57th week	113,580
For 58th week	113,580
For 59th week	113,580
For 60th week	113,580
For 61st week	113,580
For 62nd week	113,580
For 63rd week	113,580
For 64th week	113,580
For 65th week	113,580
For 66th week	113,580
For 67th week	113,580
For 68th week	113,580
For 69th week	113,580
For 70th week	113,580
For 71st week	113,580
For 72nd week	113,580
For 73rd week	113,580
For 74th week	113,580
For 75th week	113,580
For 76th week	113,580
For 77th week	113,580
For 78th week	113,580
For 79th week	113,580
For 80th week	113,580
For 81st week	113,580
For 82nd week	113,580
For 83rd week	113,580
For 84th week	113,580
For 85th week	113,580
For 86th week	113,580
For 87th week	113,580
For 88th week	113,580
For 89th week	113,580
For 90th week	113,580
For 91st week	113,580
For 92nd week	113,580
For 93rd week	113,580
For 94th week	113,580
For 95th week	113,580
For 96th week	113,580
For 97th week	113,580
For 98th week	113,580
For 99th week	113,580
For 100th week	113,580

The approximate statement of receipts for the week ending 11th January is as follows:—

Receipts	Aggregate
For 1st week	113,580
For 2nd week	113,580
For 3rd week	113,580
For 4th week	113,580
For 5th week	113,580
For 6th week	113,580
For 7th week	113,580
For 8th week	113,580
For 9th week	113,580
For 10th week	113,580
For 11th week	113,580
For 12th week	113,580
For 13th week	113,580
For 14th week	113,580
For 15th week	113,580
For 16th week	113,580
For 17th week	113,580
For 18th week	113,580
For 19th week	113,580
For 20th week	113,580
For 21st week	113,580
For 22nd week	113,580
For 23rd week	113,580
For 24th week	113,580
For 25th week	113,580
For 26th week	113,580
For 27th week	113,580
For 28th week	113,580
For 29th week	113,580
For 30th week	113,580
For 31st week	113,580
For 32nd week	113,580
For 33rd week	113,580
For 34th week	113,580
For 35th week	113,580
For 36th week	113,580
For 37th week	113,580
For 38th week	113,580
For 39th week	113,580
For 40th week	113,580
For 41st week	113,580
For 42nd week	113,580
For 43rd week	113,580
For 44th week	113,580
For 45th week	113,580
For 46th week	113,580
For 47th week	113,580
For 48th week	113,580
For 49th week	113,580
For 50th week	113,580
For 51st week	113,580
For 52nd week	113,580
For 53rd week	113,580
For 54th week	113,580
For 55th week	113,580
For 56th week	113,580
For 57th week	113,580
For 58th week	113,580
For 59th week	113,580
For 60th week	113,580
For 61st week	113,580
For 62nd week	113,580
For 63rd week	113,580
For 64th week	113,580
For 65th week	113,580
For 66th week	113,580
For 67th week	113,580
For 68th week	113,580
For 69th week	113,580
For 70th week	113,580
For 71st week	113,580
For 72nd week	113,580</



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER capable of taking charge of the Shanghai Jewish School and preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examination. Apply to the SECRETARY, No. 9, Jinko Road, stating terms, qualifications and experience. [212]

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN CLARK in our Firm CEASED on January 14th, 1919. HONGKONG, January 14th, 1919. [213]

## NOTICE.

H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business carried on by me the Undersigned at Nos. 16 to 24, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, was as from and after the 1st November, 1918, taken over and acquired by H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, LTD., free from all debts and other liabilities. All Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their claims to me on or before the 28th February, 1919. Dated this 14th day of January, 1919. H. STEPHENS. [214]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE from the 1st day of November, 1918, taken over and acquired from Mr. HERBERT STEPHENS the Business hitherto carried on by him as Agent, to and from the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, LTD., and we shall continue to carry on the said Business of Importers and Exporters and General Merchants and Commission Agents under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, LIMITED. Dated this 14th day of January, 1919. For and on behalf of the Directors, HERBERT STEPHENS, Managing Director. [215]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SITOEBO" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, January 14th, 1919. [216]

## NOTICE.

MR. REGINALD ALEXANDER ELLIOTT PATTERSON, Chartered Accountant, is this day admitted a partner in our Firm. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. Hongkong, 1st January, 1919. [201]

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, JAN. 21st, at 12 Noon. [203]

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries on JANUARY 22nd, and are to be accompanied by Entrance fee of \$2. The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors. V.R.C. Hon. Secretary. [187]

## WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply— "TECHNIC" Office. [209]

## WANTED.

QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, male preferred. Apply by letter only stating salary required to— W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd. [178]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

A CONGREGATION of the UNIVERSITY of HONGKONG will be held in the Great Hall on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at which the Chancellor of the University, His Excellency The Officer Administering the Government of the Colony, will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation. [200]

## NOTICE.

## THE MALABON SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE and TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February, 1919. SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD., General Managers. Manila, P.I., 3rd January, 1919. [196]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, General Manager for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1919, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD., A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [206]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary. Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in Sealed Cover and Marked Tender will be received at the French Consulate up to Noon on JANUARY 20th, 1919, for the purchase of the French Gunboats: "ARGUS" and "VIGILANTE".

Length ... 140 feet ... 3  
Breadth ... 24 ... 3  
Draft ... 2 ... 7  
Complement ... 537 N.H.P.  
2 Torpedo-tube Boats 142 lbs. Pressure  
Twin Screw

The Vessels may be inspected at H.M. Kowloon Yard 14th from where the successful Tenderer must take delivery. Vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (Armament, Ammunition and Scientific Instruments excluded). Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shanghai, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yantai, Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful Tenderer. Separate offers should be made for each gun/boat. Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before JANUARY 26th, immediately upon which delivery of the vessel will be granted. This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any Tender. Not accountable for errors in description. 5% of the Price for all expenses incurred. [190]

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR'D with instructions from the Conserved, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central. A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS.

Comprising:—Kanghi, Kienlung, Towkong, Sung and Ming Dynasties, a collection of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Plates, and Bowls, Incense Burners, old Bronze figures and ornaments, Snuff Bottles, Glass Bells, and Ornaments, Indostones, Crystal Vases, Peking Cloisonne, Blue and White Vases, Panels, and Bowls, Amber, Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings, and a long string of old and beautiful Curios. Catalogue will be issued. On View 15th January, from 2 p.m. Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOUR'D with instructions from the Conserved, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1919, at 11 a.m.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT, 40 cases Kirin Beer, 60 cases Carlsberg Stout, 10 cases 55 Barrels California, 10 cases 55 Barrels Chandon Champagne, Blue label, 7 cases Vichy water, 5 cases Nassau Beer, 4 cases St. Leon wine, 3 cases Japanese Sake, 18 cases Cawarra Beer, 9 cases Hennessy's 3-Star Brandy, 4 " D. O. M. gts, 4 " French Vermouth, Noilly Prot, 6 " Gordon's Dry Gin, New York, 6 " Bas-Ale, French Vermouth, Anisette Beer, Whiskies, Brandies, etc. Terms:—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [196]

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Coombe Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crozier's Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	180 feet by 180 feet	10,000 sq. ft.	02	1,200

## JUST RECEIVED

Priced Catalogue of WAR STAMPS and Stamps issued in consequence of the War.

S. G. WAR ALBUMS for the provisional issue of the Allied Powers and Neutral Countries.

GRACE & CO., No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 430. [173]

## INTIMATION



WATSON'S

COMPOUND

BALSAM

OF

ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in

all cases of

COUGH.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00

per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Tel. 16.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. ELLIOTT desires to thank friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in her recent bereavement. [221]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 16TH, 1919.

## "MUSICAL CHAIRS."

In the formation of the new Ministry Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has evidently proceeded on the principle of leaving well alone. With only one or two exceptions, there has merely been a re-shuffling of offices, and in several cases no change whatever has been made. Thus, Earl CURZON remains Lord President of the Council and Leader of the Lords; Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. E. S. MONTAGU, Secretary for India; Sir A. STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. H. A. L. FISHER, President of the Board of Education; Mr. R. E. PROTHERO, President of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. A. ILLINGWORTH, Postmaster-General; Sir ALFRED MOND, First Commissioner of Works; and Mr. G. N. BARNER, Minister without portfolio. Mr. BONAR LAW continues as leader of the House of Commons and holds a virtual sinecure as Lord PRIVY SEAL. He is relieved of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by Mr. AUGUSTUS CHAMBERLAIN, who occupied the same position in 1903-5, and was Secretary for India in the late Government, until the middle of 1917, when he retired owing to the Mesopotamia muddle. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, now that munitions are no longer needed, re-enters the Government in the dual capacity of War Minister and Air Minister, a combination which is expected to meet with adverse criticism. Sir JOSEPH MACRAY changes his title from Controller to Minister of Shipping, while Sir AUGUSTUS CHAMBERLAIN becomes Minister of National

## Service and Reconstruction instead of

Director-General of National Service, Dr. C. ADDISON exchanging the Ministry of Reconstruction for the Local Government Board. Sir F. E. SMITH goes to the Woolstack at the age of forty-six, leaving the Attorney-Generalship open to Sir GORDON HEWART, K.C., who is followed in the Solicitor-Generalship by one of the few new-comers, Sir E. POLLOCK, probably a member of the distinguished legal family to which the representative of the Justices of the Peace in the local Legislative Council belongs. Mr. G. H. ROBERTS accepts the Food Controllorship and surrenders the Ministry for Labour to Sir R. S. HORNE, a Scottish lawyer, who showed great ability in reorganising the railway system in northern France during the war. The Ministry of Pensions, formerly held by Mr. J. H. HODGKINS, a Trades Union representative who drops out of office, goes to Sir L. WORTHINGTON EVANS, who was Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions. Sir ERIC GEDDES is a Minister without portfolio at present, but if the proposal to create a Ministry of Ways and Communications should be adopted by Parliament, it is understood that he will become the head of that department, a very important position in view of the Government's intention to nationalise the railways. The appointment of First Lord of the Admiralty, this vacated by Sir ERIC, is filled by Mr. WALTER LONG. He is followed at the Colonial Office by Viscount MILNER who has been a member of the War Cabinet, without portfolio, since December, 1918. In view of the fact that, as a Crown Colony, Hongkong is subject to the supervision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is about to renew its appeal for a more representative system of government, it may not be uninteresting to recall a few of the salient features of Lord MILNER's career. After gaining distinction at Balliol he was called to the Bar. Entering journalism, he served under the late Mr. W. T. STEAD as a sub-editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Later he went to Egypt as Financial Secretary, and, after five years as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was appointed Governor of the Cape. He met President KRUGER at the abortive Bloemfontein Conference, and was Great Britain's chief representative in South Africa both before and during the war. It was he who described the Uitlanders as "helots" and warmly supported their claim to proper representation in the Transvaal Parliament. After the war he established the British system of administration in the new South African Colonies, but, having incurred a great deal of hostility by endorsing the demand of the mine-owners for the importation of Chinese indentured labour, he resigned in 1905 after eight years' arduous toil. For some time afterwards he remained in obscurity, but in March, 1914, he emerged to organise a "Covenant" for signature against Home Rule in Ireland. Another appointment which will not be devoid of local interest is that of Sir ARTHUR STEEL Maitland as Head of the Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence, while the selection of an Indian, in the person of Sir S. P. SINHA, as Under Secretary for India, is a notable innovation. Although not the first Indian to sit in the House of Commons, Sir S. P. SINHA is the first of his fellow countrymen to be a member of the British Ministry. A moderate Progressive, he has already had experience, as a member of the Viceroy's Council. His new office may be regarded as an earnest of the Government's intention to fulfil the promise contained in their manifesto to the electors to develop responsible government in India by gradual stages.

Service and Reconstruction instead of

Director-General of National Service,

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the Woolstack at the age of forty-six,

leaving the Attorney-Generalship open to

Sir GORDON HEWART, K.C., who is fol-

lowed in the Solicitor-Generalship by one

of the few new-comers, Sir E. POLLOCK,

probably a member of the distinguished

legal family to which the representative

of the Justices of the Peace in the local

Legislative Council belongs. Mr. G. H.

ROBERTS accepts the Food Controllorship

and surrenders the Ministry for Labour

to Sir R. S. HORNE, a Scottish lawyer,

who showed great ability in reorganising

the railway system in northern France

during the war. The Ministry of Pen-

sions, formerly held by Mr. J. H. HODG-

KINS, a Trades Union representative who

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Admiralty, this vacated by Sir ERIC, is

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Later he went to Egypt as Financial

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man of the Board of Inland Revenue, was

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of the Viceroy's Council. His new office

may be regarded as an earnest of the

Government's intention to fulfil the

promise contained in their manifesto to

the electors to develop responsible

government in India by gradual stages.

## Capt. George Ash, the well-known cow-

boy, will give an exhibition of lasso-

throwing, etc., at the Victoria Theatre

</



## NEW YORK HARBOUR STRIKE SETTLED.

### RECRUDESCENCE OF DISORDER IN ARGENTINA.

## POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY:

### COUNT KAROLYI AS PRESIDENT.

## BERLIN STILL VERY UNSETTLED: SPARTACISTS HOODWINKING THE GOVERNMENT?

**LATEST CABLES.**  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]  
**STRIKE IN NEW YORK.**  
RESUMPTION OF WORK URGED.

WASHINGTON, January 11th.  
In accordance with the cabled request of President Wilson, the War Labour Board will meet in New York on January 13th to decide regarding the strike. Meanwhile the Board urges the resumption of work on the assurance that the Board will promptly establish equitable wages and working conditions.

### WORK BEING RESUMED.

New York, January 13th.  
Most of the marine workers in New York responded to the Labour Board's appeal to resume work.

**EARLIER CABLES.**  
**SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION.**  
New York, January 12th.

The strike has practically isolated the city. The coal shortage is acute and threatens inter-urban communications. The food situation is serious. The authorities are taking steps to tomorrow to secure a resumption of work, assuring the workers that they will establish equitable wages and working conditions.

**LATEST CABLES.**  
**THE ARGENTINE STRIKE.**  
A SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

BUENOS AIRES, January 11th.  
After night-long negotiations with the Government officials, the strikers voted in favour of ending the general strike, provided the demands of the Vascos iron works strikers were granted.

**A RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLE.**  
BUENOS AIRES, January 13th.  
In spite of the statement that the strike had terminated, there was a recrudescence of shooting as well as great disorder all night-long.

An attack on the Post Office was repelled with machine-guns.  
In attacks on the Vascos Works, 20 were killed and 60 wounded.

All the Government buildings are being closely guarded and all labour meetings prohibited.

**AN UNSHACKLED ANARCHY.**  
LONDON, January 13th.

A telegram from New York says that Buenos Aires is apparently in the hands of an unshackled anarchy, which commits excesses, thefts, and indiscriminate murders.

### THE CASUALTIES.

BUENOS AIRES, January 12th.  
The Commander of the Government troops reports that 260 were killed and 700 wounded in the strike riots.

### POLAND.

**ATTEMPT ON M. PADEREWSKI'S LIFE.**  
COPENHAGEN, January 12th.

A telegram from Vienna states that a man entered M. Paderewski's room at the hotel he was staying in and fired a shot at him. M. Paderewski was slightly wounded.

Some arrests were made and the prisoners stated that the plot was arranged by the Bolsheviks.

### LUXEMBURG.

**A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.**  
Mtz, January 11th.  
A Republic has been proclaimed in Luxembourg.  
The Grand Duchess has retired to her Castle.

### HANOVERIAN SPARTACISTS.

COPENHAGEN, January 12th.  
Two thousand Spartacists in Hanover commandeered the railway train and are proceeding to Berlin.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

COPENHAGEN, January 12th.  
The Independent Socialists in Berlin are willing to accept the Government's conditions provided that elections for the National Assembly are postponed for 3 months.

### THE COMMUNISTS' DEMANDS.

BALE, January 12th.  
The Communists replaced the Majority Socialists on the Workers' Council and telegraphed to the Ebert Government demanding its resignation.

They also telegraphed to the Russian Bolsheviks hoping that the revolution would be as victorious in Russia as in Germany.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### A TANK BROUGHT INTO USE.

LONDON, January 12th.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Sunday Express* reports heavy fighting on January 10th, when the Government forces retook the offices of the *Berliner Tageblatt*. Machine-guns were freely used by both sides. The Government forces ultimately brought up a tank and battered down the main doors, after which a storming party gained a footing and finally captured the building.

Both the Spartacists and the Government forces lost heavily. The latter have recaptured the State printing works.

Spartacists control Spandau, where there are many munition works.  
**HOODWINKING THE GOVERNMENT.**

LONDON, January 12th.  
According to a message from Zurich, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* speaks of the situation in Berlin as turning momentarily to the disadvantage of the Government, whom apparently the Spartacists have hoodwinked by pretending to seek a truce. It says, however, that reinforcements are arriving, which will doubtless restore the balance in the Government's favour.

It is reported that Spartacist aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Berlin.  
**"VORWAERTS" BUILDING BOMBED.**

BALE, January 12th.

The *Frankfurt Gazette* says the Government artillery at 8 o'clock on the morning of January 11th bombarded from Landstrasse the *Vorwaerts* building, the facade of which was brought down, burying the machine-guns which were defending it. Members of the Spartacus group surrendered and 300 were taken prisoner.

### SURRENDER OF SPANDAU EXPECTED.

The Government troops are reported to have completely enveloped Spandau, the surrender of which is expected.

### LATEST CABLES.

### OBITUARY.

### SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM.

LONDON, January 12th.  
The death is announced, from influenza, of Sir Charles Wyndham.

### BRITISH TRADE.

### BIG BUSINESS AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, January 13th.  
Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, Messrs. Keiller, and Messrs. Lazenby & Co. are amalgamating.

### A HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC.

BALE, January 12th.

A telegram from Budapest says that the National Council unanimously decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, that supreme power will be vested in a popular Government under the Presidency of Count Karolyi.

### ANOTHER SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.

PROCLAIMED AT BREMEN.

BALE, January 12th.

A Socialist republic has been proclaimed at Bremen.

### COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

### BRITAIN'S GENEROUS SPIRIT.

PARIS, January 13th.

Great interest has been aroused by the newspapers' publication of the text of a Note addressed by M. Pichon to Great Britain, showing that the latter, during December, proposed to the Associated Powers that they should invite all the Russian Governments, including the Soviet, to call a truce during the Peace Conference and send representatives to the Conference with a view to establishing a general peace.

M. Pichon replied on January 5th paying a tribute to Great Britain's generous spirit of universal reconciliation, but declining to agree to the inclusion of Bolsheviks owing to their crimes.

He added that France agreed that the proposed invitation should be sent to the other Russian Governments.

### NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE.

PARIS, January 12th.

An official message states that the inaugural sitting of the Peace Conference will be held on January 20th.

The *Echo de Paris* says that after the principle of the League of Nations is agreed upon, the Conference will discuss the future internationalisation of navigation on the Rhine.

### LINKING AFRICA WITH INDIA.

*Le Matin*, outlining the chief territorial problems, says that Great Britain, besides her colonial claims, will seek to link up her African Colonies with India by a protectorate over consenting Arab States.

### BRITISH DELEGATES IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George and his daughter, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. W. F. Lloyd, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, with several Indian officers, have arrived here. They were received by M. Pichon on the platform.

### FRENCH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

PARIS, January 13th.

The conversations at the first meeting of the representatives of the Associated Governments on January 12th were conducted in English, but French will be the official language of the Peace Conference.

### INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL MEETS IN PARIS.

PARIS, January 12th.

The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council sat for three hours.

M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Leygues, M. Clemenceau, M. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. J. Balfour, President Wilson, Mr. R. Lansing, Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino were present.

The Council considered various matters in connection with the renewal of the Armistice, raised by Marshal Foch. Then the Conference deliberated on the procedure, etc., connected with the Peace Conferences.

Generals Bliss and Sir Henry Wilson participated in the first portion of the proceedings.

A meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet will be held to-day to discuss the results of to-day's Conference.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### PLANNING A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, January 12th.

A Havas message says:—  
This afternoon at the Quay d'Orsay there was a meeting of Inter-Allied Ministers with military advisers. There was no preliminary talk but a formal opening under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. The delegates numbered at least fifty.

On the initiative of the French Government, the first question to be discussed will be the League of Nations. The Conference will be asked at the outset to decide on the principle of the constitution of the League, as well as the guiding principles to be followed in settling the various peace problems.

M. Clemenceau has informed M. Leon Bourgeois of the intention to constitute a Commission preparatory to examining the proposal for a Society of Nations, with M. Bourgeois representing France.

### SELECTION OF THE DELEGATES.

PARIS, January 13th.

The Supreme War Council has discussed the question of the number of delegates each Power should send to the Conference. The French proposal, in favour of the nomination of five, three, two or one representative for each State, according to the importance of the part it has played in the war, found a certain amount of opposition, and the Council separated without having ratified the proposal.

### IMPERIAL WAR CABINET TO MEET.

LONDON, January 12th.

An official message from Paris, which is the first message by telephone received from Paris by Reuter's Agency since the war, states that there will be a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in Paris on the 13th instant.

### NO RECOGNITION OF ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, January 12th.

A Havas message says:—  
The Press, except the Extremists, are satisfied with the decision of M. Pichon not to treat with the Bolshevik leaders, Bolshevikism not being a system of government, but sheer anarchy. The Bolsheviks are the declared enemies of the *Entente* and all existing governmental systems.

M. Pichon has laid down the duty of the Allies in a few words—to furnish the Russian peoples with arms, resources and military support. The Bolshevik movement is a prolongation of German aggression.

### ESTHONIA'S TROUBLES.

### MORE SUCCESSES AGAINST THE BOLSHEVISTS.

STOCKHOLM, January 13th.

An Estonian communiqué, dated January 12th says:—  
Towards the coast and in the direction of Wessenberg, we reached the line of Põhul-Jaassa-Malla. An armoured train has reached Waegwa, landing troops. We captured the works and manors of Portkunda and Malla.

### FRANCE'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

PARIS, January 12th.

A Havas message says:—  
During December the total amount of French National Defence Bonds issued was about 100 millions pounds sterling. This is a token of the country's financial strength.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 13th.

The silver market is steady, with moderate business.

### A MINISTRY THAT MADE GOOD.

### LORD BEAVERBROOK AND PROPAGANDA.

High tributes to the work of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Information were paid in the course of a debate on the work of the Ministry in the House of Commons.

Lieut. Colonel Hamersley said the prejudices in South America in regard to England's part in the war were rapidly disappearing, largely owing to the work of the Ministry of Information.

Colonel Sir Hamar Greenwood said that until the establishment of the Ministry the cause of Great Britain and of the Empire was going backwards in the United States and in every neutral country owing to our neglect of what Germany was doing.

"When Lord Beaverbrook was appointed Minister of Information many expected that things would not go right," said Sir Hamar Greenwood, "but I am bound to confess that Lord Beaverbrook's career at the Ministry of Information has been one of the most successful careers in the present Coalition Government. He has actually rescued from the Germans, neutral countries and America, by launching his system of propaganda, I join with other members in the expression of regret that Lord Beaverbrook has lost his health. He deserves credit for what the Ministry has done, and I cannot pay him any higher compliment, but I am sure that those who at first doubted the wisdom of his appointment as Minister of Information."

Members did not challenge the point put forward, also, by Colonel Ashley, that a great deal of our later success in the war was due to the fact that our Ministry of Information had placed the real facts before the German people—which was not the case in the first two years after the outbreak of hostilities.

There was, indeed, little general criticism of the Ministry. Mr. Hogge said it had wasted public money, and one or two Irish members thought it ought to have done more good in Ireland than it had.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor associated himself with everything that had been said in regard to the energy, zeal, and ability of Lord Beaverbrook, and he wished him a speedy recovery. "He has the strength of his convictions," said Mr. O'Connor, "whatever he thinks right he does his best to bring to success and prosperity."

### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

### PEACE DELEGATE REACHES PARIS.

PARIS.

Luk-Ching-chang, the Peace Delegate to Europe, has telegraphed to the Peking Government that he reached Paris on January 10th.

### THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The staff of the Peking-Hankow Railway Company made an appeal for a bonus, the Company having made a profit of more than 20 million dollars. The committee of the Company refused their request.

### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 14th.

### SMUGGLING OF SALT.

It is reported that a number of junks which were found in unlawful possession of large quantities of salt were arrested by the puntboat *Pu Chai* in Kongmoon waters. The smugglers stated that they were sent to convey the goods by certain troops, and the junks were towed to Kongmoon where they will be confiscated.

### AN AMERICAN OPINION.

A message from Shamen states that the American Consul has received a telegram from the American Minister in Peking stating that the Southerners will lose their opportunity of making an honourable peace, if they do not, at the proper time, send peace envoys to negotiate peace terms with the Northerners whose envoys are waiting Shanghai and Nanjing.

It is said that the Northerners, in view of the delay in holding the Peace Conference, will oppose the President's peace policy.

The American Minister added that the Canton Parliament will lose the confidence of its supporters if envoys are not sent at once.

### A CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC.

### NEW HOPES OF A LONG OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

[BY VLADIMIR NOBEK, SECRETARY OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK LEGATION IN LONDON.]

Three hundred years ago we had an independent kingdom, and legally we are an independent State now. We elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia in 1526, but they violated our liberties and we revolted in 1620. The Hapsburgs, however, crushed the revolution, repressed themselves by executing our nobility, and tried by absolutism to abolish our Bohemian Constitution.

So we come to the present day. During this war we have taken the side of Great Britain and her allies. We have been enemies of the Germans throughout our history. It has been against our interest to fight for the Central Powers.

We claim as our independent territory Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, and Slovakia in Upper Hungary. This is territory in which Czecho-Slovaks form the great majority of the population. The form of our government will be decided by a Constituent Assembly which will have to be elected. I think it will be a republic.

We have a Government, which is now recognised by Great Britain and her allies, with a provisional seat in Paris, and we also have an independent army which is fighting against the Central Powers.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL.**  
Before its recognition our Government was known as the Czecho-Slovak National Council, which had a mandate from all the political parties in Bohemia to represent the people in Great Britain and the Allied countries. Its Ministers are: as present in Washington, Dr. Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Stefanik, a famous airman and scientist, who entered the French Army as a private and has since been promoted to the rank of general. General Stefanik is at present at Vladivostok.

We hope to make Prague, in Bohemia, our capital. It has now a population of about 600,000. In the Austrian Parliament the Czecho-Slovaks were represented by 108 deputies. On October 10th they left the assembly in a body and declared that they would never enter it again. They severed all bonds with Austria, and their president, M. Stanek, declared that they would not negotiate with the Austrian Government, and that only the Czecho-Slovak Government in Paris was entitled to do so.

Our nation numbers about 12,000,000 people, and the area of the territory I have named is about 50,000 square miles. We have a rich country, with well-developed industries. We have our own banks, especially the well-known Pilanec, We are rich in coal, iron, silver, and copper, and 98 per cent. of all sugar exported from Austria comes from Bohemia.

We are also a great agricultural nation. Moravia is especially rich in cattle. *Express.*



## Good Will Given a New Impetus

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war, from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts, because they are creditable facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue to

furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished, not in hundreds, but in thousands—both for the training camps here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of those thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the compliment implied in their selection by the Government.

The great works in which nearly three hundred thousand of their cars have been produced in the past four years furnished a vast storehouse of human energy and equipment for the Ordnance work.

Naturally, it will take time to adjust the motor works to its full accustomed activity.

Gradually Dodge Brothers will resume the grateful task of continuing to deserve the good will of America—and indeed of the whole world.

Dodge Brothers consider goodwill their most valuable possession.

They will never knowingly do anything to lessen it.

### SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

## BEST WOMEN IN THE WORLD

NO EFFORT TOO GREAT FOR BRITISH MOTHERS AND WIVES.

[BY SIR GILBERT PARKER, B.T.]  
The work which women have done since the war began has been prodigious, and they have justified every hope of those who had faith in them. There is scarcely a field of effort in war-work, and in civil work connected with the war, into which they have not competently entered and proved themselves. Nay more, they have produced as great results materially as patriotically. All the lighter forms of manual work they have performed with the skill of men, and certainly with as great conscience and persistence. It may be that few of them can manage the plough, but they have done and are doing heavy work with horses and cattle, they drive huge motor-vans, which is a great physical strain, and they endure men's fatigue in many fields. If, as Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, said in New York, "It is the nation with the best women that's going to win this war," then these islands have the best women in the world. It is all the more notable, because British women have not in the past done much manual work, unlike the women of Continental countries; yet they have shown themselves masters in the field of material effort, as millions of British men have, without past training, proved themselves as good soldiers as ever fought at any time anywhere on earth. It is the genius of our race to prove ourselves as adaptable as the best, and certainly our women in this war have sustained our reputation. Not even they themselves were aware of how much they were capable, and we can well be proud of them, for they can say with consummate truth, "We have greatly helped to win this war."

### WOMEN WHO HAVE LED.

Indeed they have, and who can tell with what pride women like Mrs. Fawcett, the late Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and newer leaders like Mrs. Pankhurst, have looked upon the work which they have done. Not only in this country but at the front have their labours and their brave genius been shown, for women like Dr. Elsie Inglis have proved that physical courage and capacity for organization belong to the women of these isles. How often have we had examples of nurses and women workers remaining at their posts under attacks of bombs and shells, and suffering wounds on land and sea made by enemy attack? They have shown the stoic calm of men in danger, and they have been an inspiration to our fighting forces. If we are going to mention names this article would be over-longed.

How varied and how extensive has been the work of women in the war! Who has not seen them driving motors for the Army; but how many of the public are aware that they also have the care of their motors? When I lived in Carlton House Terrace I used to see daily in the garage behind the Terrace girls doing the work of cleaning and even of repairing motors like men, and with an admirable concentration and a complete indifference to their being soiled and smeared.

### READY FOR ANYTHING.

Who has not seen of known of them as omnibus conductors, W.A.A.C.'s and Wrens, and workers on the land—and one of the best speeches I have heard on labour on the land was made by a girl of about twenty-two beside Selfridge's Store not long ago—in munition works, at Woolwich Arsenal, at Vickers factories, and five hundred other places; as lamp-lighters, postmen, policemen, porters carrying luggage at the train, in car towns at railway stations—so often ladies of high place and breeding doing proudly and gladly the work of housemaids or scullerymaids: in the Y.M.C.A. and Red Cross, in Government and business offices, in organisations for tracing prisoners-of-war, in places for the provision of comforts for prisoners; in the preparation of supplies for hospitals at the front and at home, in building huts in the zone of war, and a score of other things—and all with a fine sense of responsibility which is going to play a great part in the future history of our people.

It has all developed in women a new knowledge of men's work and responsibilities which only experience can give, and there is no need to fear any complications in the future. Women may compete with men, but it must be remembered that the competition will be less in any case for we have, alas! lost over a million of men in the field, say naught of those who will be permanently disabled. Besides, it must be remembered that work will not be less but more after the war. The processes of reconstruction will be many and ample. Also does it not strike the critical hour when the wealth and the efficiency of our country will be increased by women workers? If we have faith all will be well, and those who opposed the suffrage scheme like Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and the feminine movement, are now determined to see that women get fair play in the industrial battle. Women have the vote, and any inequalities or injustices can be more easily remedied than in the past. The British people were over the first, not to welcome the new thing, but to sustain the right thing, and let us believe that in the work of women they will justify their past character.—*Express.*

### SCARCITY OF SOVEREIGNS TO CONTINUE.

Those people, says the *Daily Chronicle*, who are looking forward to the pleasure of clinking real golden sovereigns almost as soon as the war is over are doomed to disappointment. They will be required in the national interests, to continue to think in "Bradburys" for some time longer. It is proposed that all the gold coins in the country shall be accepted up, as it were, into the Bank of England; and a body of financial experts appointed by the Government to advise on the after-war problem suggestion that all banks shall transfer any gold now held by them to Threadneedle Street. Before the war the Bank of England had about 38 millions in gold in its reserve coffers, and there were another 120 millions in the Bank and in the hands of the public. It is suggested that for the purpose of foreign trade and for the needs of our reconstruction period, an effort should be made to concentrate at least 160 millions.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT  
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

EDGAR WARWICK

presents the  
SECOND EDITION

of  
**VANITY FAIR**

Tremendous success of the new bill last night.  
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Unlike many laxatives, SAL HEPATICA does not cause nausea or griping. Sal Hepatica is a mild but effective preparation of harmless salts that acts gently on the liver and intestines.

It helps the body to get rid of waste and poisons, and is known and used all over the world as a standard specific for biliousness and bowel complaints.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 18th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in saloons and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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FOR

### MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	26th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

### BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	...	29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

### SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NORE	18th January, at 4 P.M.
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DYER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARK, Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU 12,500 Tons	17th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,200 Tons	18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 10,980 Tons	18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,700 Tons	22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	AKITA MARU 8,750 Tons	19th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 15,950 Tons	7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRUSSARDI, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,000 Tons	3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	18th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU 7,000 Tons	24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 Tons	25th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	26th Jan.

\* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

### HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

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Next Sailings from Hongkong.

\* KATORI MARU ... Tues. 31st Jan., at 11 A.M.  
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar., at 11 A.M.

\* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TSUNO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

ANYO MARU 11,000 Mar. 18th, 1919.

NIFFON MARU 11,000 May 7th.

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For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc. "SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 27th.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"KEMKON MARU" Monday, 20th January, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
"CHICAGO MARU" Sunday, 10th January, at 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"GOSHU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.  
"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

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